

speak with authority on the separate subjects, and are a compilation of the best accepted opinions of today. Thus there is a general article on lactic acid-producing organisms in which the newly accepted bacillus acidophilus preparations are discussed in connection with other accepted sour or fermented milk preparations. The animal organ preparations, the biologic preparations, the arsenic preparations, and so on, are discussed in such a manner as to make the accepted facts concerning each group readily available.

A glance at the preface of the new volume will show that the book has been extensively revised. In fact, each new edition of New and Non-official Remedies is essentially a newly written book, fully indexed.

Physicians who wish to know why a given proprietary is not described in New and Non-official Remedies will find the References to Proprietary and Unofficial Articles not found in N. N. R. of much value. In this chapter (in the back of the book), there are references to published articles dealing with preparations which have not been accepted.

New and Non-official Remedies is a book that a physician who prescribes drugs cannot afford to be without. The book contains information about medicinal products which cannot be found in any other publication.

The book will be sent postpaid by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, on receipt of \$1.50.

Diseases of the Rectum, Anus, and Colon. By Samuel Goodwin Gant. Three volumes. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders, 1923.

Gant's work is in three volumes and includes, along with the usual subject matter, sections on the appendix, the ileo-colic angle, spina-bifida, backache, sciatica, skin affections of the perianal region and but-tocks and lupus vulgaris. This constitutes a new departure in a work of this kind and one the value of which is debatable. What is set down in the present volumes is largely the result of Gant's vast experience. This is probably the reason for the omission of a bibliography.

While always an advocate of the use of local anesthesia, Gant has so extended its indication as to cover fully 80 per cent of all his operations. This also includes laparotomies. He uses eucaine, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent plus adrenalin.

In former years, the author was an ardent advocate of the clamp and cautery operation for internal haemorrhoids. Gant's pile clamp is the best of its kind, but today he concludes that, for general practice, the ligature operation is the best.

Seven chapters treat very thoroughly of fistula; they constitute a veritable storehouse of information. Operation is the only treatment that has given him results. Beck's paste has been a disappointment.

The chapters on prolapse, stricture, ulceration, colitis, tumors, and constipation are all well handled. The treatment is largely surgical. The various operative procedures, many original with the author, are given in such detail, and with such profusion of illustration, that no one can have the least difficulty in following them. Appendicostomy is a favorite operation. Colostomy is resorted to only when unavoidable. Colectomy is advocated only in cases of extensive ulceration, stricture, or tumor formation.

The illustrations are so profuse as to almost border on the extravagant.

Gant has produced a book that is a mine of information, the result of rich and ripe experience, a book in which both the general practitioner and the specialist will find much that is of value. A. N.

Fifty Years of Medical Progress, 1873-1922. By H. Drinkwater, M. D. Illustrated. The MacMillan Company, 1924.

Doctor Drinkwater has rendered the cause of medicine a distinguished service in his painstaking efforts

to condense into one small volume the essential contributions to medical knowledge during the half century from 1873 to 1922. We believe most readers will regret the author's chronological method of presenting his facts.

We hope the author will now utilize his data for the preparation of a narrative story of the accomplishments of these fifty years for the general reader.

The International Medical Annual: A Year-book of Treatment and Practitioner's Index. By Many Contributors. Forty-second Year, 1924. New York: William Wood & Company.

For physicians who subscribe to and read a few good medical journals or who have available good medical library facilities and use them, we fail to see reasons for books of this class.

Undoubtedly, review books are useful for physicians in rural places who are denied the opportunities of libraries and of association with their fellows.

The editorial board of The Medical Annual contains the names of many men prominent in the various branches of medicine. They have taken their responsibilities seriously, and have produced one of the best of the annual reviews of the best in medical progress.

A Text-book of Pharmacology and Therapeutics or the Action of Drugs in Health and Disease. By Arthur R. Cushny, M. D. Illustrated. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1924. Price, \$6.

This splendid book has for years been accorded a rare and useful place among medical literature. We can pay it no higher compliment than to state that the publisher's complimentary copy is set aside for the editor's desk use.

A Study of Masturbation and Its Reputed Sequelae. By John F. W. Meagher, M. D. New York: William Wood & Company, 1924.

In this little book of sixty-three pages, Doctor Meagher supplies a useful compend of knowledge upon one of the frequently neglected, but nevertheless important, by-paths of medicine. Every physician, particularly those who serve children, should read this monograph.

Case of Solitary Tuberculous Ulcer of the Lip—

In December, 1922, while eating, the patient in the case cited by G. T. MacPherson and H. W. Gregg, Butte, Montana (Journal A. M. A.), bit his lip. Several days later, after the wound from the tooth had almost healed he noticed that it again broke down and this time showed no tendency to heal. In fact, it had become larger. The submaxillary and submental lymph glands were somewhat enlarged, but there was no generalized adenitis. There was no other ulceration about the mouth, tongue or throat. The dark field was negative for spirochetes, and the Wassermann test (Kolmer technic) was negative. The family and past history were not noteworthy until the last year. In this time the man had had frequent colds, a chronic cough, more persistent in the morning, shortness of breath, considerable expectoration of thick, yellow, tenacious sputum, occasional night sweats for the last five months, and a history of slight hemoptysis four months before admission. His appetite had been poor for the last eight months, and he became fatigued very easily, although he kept on working. In the absence of evidence of a syphilitic nature in the ulcer, it was felt that the diagnosis probably lay between an epithelioma and a tuberculous lesion, with the probabilities being in favor of the former, even considering the patient's age. A wedge-shaped section of the lower lip, including the ulcer, and with its lines well outside the ulcer edges, was removed. Microscopic examination led to the diagnosis of tuberculous ulcer. The most probable source of this ulcer was infection from the sputum developing in a sore made by the patient's biting the lip.